THE HIGH COMMISSION.

American Negotiators in a Dilemma.

They Are Embarrassed by English Generosity.

The Unauswerable Conundrum of the Alabama Claims.

The Principle of Neutrality Covering the Fenian Raids as Well as the Demuges by the Alabama.

Reported Agreement Upon a Basis of Settlement.

Satisfactory Settlement for the Gloucester Fishermen.

The Commission to Report on the First of May.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1871. ay closed the fifth week of the labors of High Commission. There was no session Friday, and even the dinner festivities ers helding the customary caucus before in joint congress, but the British Com-held no separate meeting. As our cads are members of the Episcopal attended drying service this morning ided divine service this mo

from to Lord de Grey to morrow evening. deratood that the progress made by the Com-thus far is very small; for the process of ing at a settlement has been wonderfully slow.

Let ago the British Commissioners had hoped

A atlons would have advanced so far that on ing of Parliament, after the Easter holidays next week, some satisfactory announcement might be made officially by the government of

But they do not seem so sanguine now that the actual condition of the negotiations will warrant a statement come of the reasons for the delay may be explained. It is said that the principal difficulty is with

THE ALABAMA QUESTION, not, as might be supposed, on the part of the English Commissioners, but, singular to say, among the Americans; not because of any evidence of filiberality so far as the English propositions are concerned, but because of their unusual and emng apparent liberality. So long as the Alaama question presented simply a case of general emand on the part of the United States and general demai of the premises and conclusions on the part of England the discussion was plain sailing. Learned ors of international law, grave sentators and voluce empiries all had full swing. But the ability and droutness on the English government is already seen in the fact that it has managed to change the

at all events, has for some time bothered and non-phined the American side of the Commission, and only that after this manner:—The English Commis-soners to not conceal the strong desire of their gov-trained to adjust all outstanding questions with the United States, nor do they attempt to deny their They acknowledge that with the queen the United States and England unsertain caunot take that position in Euro Tairs she should and otherwise would do, because

affairs she should and otherwise would do, because it is a self-cyldent proposition that any European nation which might get into a war with England would at once endeavor to war with England intringue wirfl The United States if there were cutstanding questions between ns and England. The British Commissioners, it is understood, have therefore said to the American side:—"Our instructions are to endeavor to reach an acceptable basis on this vexed Alabama question—that is to say, upon the principles involved in that question, with a view to the rectification of the past and security for the future. Now, gentlemen, what do you propose?

WHAT DO YOU PROPOSE! State your plan. Draw up your programme let us endeavor to adjust the matter." It is ki the English Commissioners substantially made proposition to the American side some time and that the dimenty and delay since then have been partly in consequence of the quandary our Commissioners have been thus placed in and their inability to present in form acceptable to themselves the basis called for by the English Com-missioners. At first blush it might seem an easy matter for the American Commissioners to say, "PAY THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AND THUS SETTLE THE OURSTION."

But a moment's refection shows that this arrangement would by settle any principal whatever. It swould undoubtedly put money in the pockets of calimanes, principally maurance companies, who, having already pocketed the war risks, are now clamorous of naving curver the English or American government pay them for losses which the insurance companies took upon themselves at the time for what they considered by their own rates of tarin's a sundicint consideration. To these and saich as these the payment of the Alabama claims would be a sufficient settlement, and public law, past or to come, wound give these genile patriols no concern. But the American Commissiones understand that such an arrangement would be no settlement whatever of the important questions of which the so-called Alabama changes and the state of the difficulties of our Commissioners claiminate, as a brief retrospect will show.

THE AMERICAN COMPLAINT AGAINST ENGLAND is that in consequence of the gross neglect of the British law officers of the Crown, the Alabama, a British alay built in a British shippart and constructed for war purposes, in violation of the English law, she subsequently was recognized by the English was she subsequently was recognized by the English was cape from Liverpool, notwithstanding the urgent remonstrances of the American Muniser, and that having so eccaped, in violation of the English law, she subsequently was recognized by the English and such was enabled to prey on American commerce, and did so prey, illi sank of Cherioudry on the coast of France by the United States frigate Kersear, This is the heaked outline of the Alabama case. To this is added as proof of the animus which actuated the English metals. The fact that the alabama commerce, this is the back of the propension of the Country whose lag she professed to sail under, the only metals of the condition of the Country whose lag she professed to sail under, the only metals of the country whose lag she professed to sail under, the ordinary of the country and the cow

e asion to call upon another for damages, the out of which shall consist in showing that the time arose out of a violatice of any municipal s, not that such riciation of municipal law can proposed against in the ordinary civil courts of constr, but that they dan seek their remedy in laterantical demand, how can the

an interestivate degrand, how can the Yambor Cotton Claims
arising out of military governments in the Southern States be ruled out? Our Commissioners are believed to be in a disemma, and, although they expressed themselves hopeful of working their way out of it, the path is stony and singures. The, English Commissioners it seems have given them a pretty difficult conundrum. It is understood that the sourcersations with regard to the

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE
have been of such a character as to indicate that there will be no difficulty in setting that question. It is said that the statement in the President's Mesage in December last alleging that the New Dominion government had adopted hostile and unriendly restrictions upon American trade and vessels seeking

ras made upon incorrect information. Evidence as been submitted to the Commissioners to sho hat American vessels have continued to use the landlan canals upon the same terms as during the ending of the Reciprocity Treaty, and that deveral occasions since the termination of that coveral occasions are the control of the coveral occasions and the being the case of canals by the Americans, and this being the case of canals by the Americans, and this being the case of control of the case of the cas

no diplomatic difficulty can arise about them. The discussions on the fisherty question have also been of a general character, and it is understood England has intimated her willingness to abandon the headiand or extreme point to point interpretations and adhere to the three mile line, following the curvature of the coast, provided an arrangement can be had upon this basis. The difficulty in arranging for the freedom of the inshore fisheries arises principally from the fact that the United States cannot offer Canada the freedom of our coast fisheries in return. Our coast fisheries here in the firm of the several States in which they lie, and it is therefore impossible for the United states to enter into any treaty about them. This forces upon our government a consideration of what equivalents we can give for these Canadian fisheries. The arrangement by reciprocity of fishing greunds being impracticable it is understood that the general proposition as to the fisheries their conceded, that is, the absolute right of the Canadians to their inshore fisheries, the negotiatiations on that branch of the question are directed to agreeing upon such trade

been freely aliuded to. The English Commissioners do not heritate to say that England, in her relations with Canada, will be governed entirely by the wishes of the Canadians themselves. If a respectable majority of the Canadian beenselves. If a respectable majority of the Canadian people desired either Tribin Fringdom From England or to be annexed to the United States, and expressed that desire in such a way as to demonstrate that it was their deliberate wish. England would offer no obstacle to the change; but, on the other hand, England feels bound in honor to be governed wholly by the wishes of the Canadian people, and so long as that people desire the continuance of the connection with the mother country England, it is said, would not hesitate either with men or money in estending and protecting Canada. All this has been said in the utmost frankness and with unmistakes ble connected of good feeling. The English Commissioners de not believe that the United States would attempt to enforce Canada into annexation, and they therefore express their views without reserve. Upon this point they properly understand the SENTHERIES OF THE AMERICAN FEOFLE they seem to appreciate the inevitability of the principle that the monifest destiny of the United States is eventually to control this continent, and though their English proclivities cannot be completely overcome they acknowledge the wonderful progress of our people and the grand future that lies before America.

dditional in Regard to the Proposed Agree ment-The Basis of Settlement-The Pisher-men to be Granted all Sorts of Privileges in Canada—A Money Equivalent to be Paid— The Alabama Claims to be Transferred to

an Auditing Committee.
Washington, April 9, 1871. ment of State, for consultation. At noon the British Commissioners arrived, when both parties jointly ment of State, for consultation. At noon the British Commissioners arrived, when both parties jointly proceeded to the consideration of the business which called them together. Each perty continues to act with great caution, but with perfect fairness, so as to leave nothing in doubt. All the information relative to the fisheries and the alleged amount of losses by the Confederate cruisers furnished from British shippards, together with voluminous official documents in that connection, have been closely scrutinized in joint meeting in order to a full understanding of all the points involved. The first question was to agree precisely what the Joint Commission were to do, and next, the manner of adjustment, it is known that both countries desire not only to settle pending questions but come to a definite agreement, the better to preserve neutrality in the future and have closer relations of friendship; therefore, though the Commissioners adhere to their obligation not to reveal anything tending to show the progress of their affairs, there seems to be truth in the statement coming from usually well informed quarters, apart from the Commission, that the basis proposed contemplates—

First—The privilege of American fishermen to fish within the parts of Canadian waters from which they are now excluded, and to land and dry their fish and cleanse their next, ac. For this privilege the United States is to pay Canada a certain sum of money.

Second—Certain general international principles

the United States is to pay Canada a certain sum of money.

Second—Certain general international principles are laid down covering those of neutrality, by which claims arising from the depredations of the Alabama and Shenandoal, &c., are to be adjusted.

Third—Commissioners to be hereafter appointed to adjust the matters on the basis proposed; and it is further said that this basis has been sent to England for approval. Some of the Commissioners have no hesitation in reporting the statement that the probability is they will by the lat of May submit the concinsions of the Commission to the governments.

Mr. Conner Loses a Dog, Finds Him with Another and Fights Bravely for Him-Fatal Result of the Fight. About two weeks ago Thomas Conner, a youth,

living at 187 Pitt street, lost a favorite dog and saw nothing more of the animal till early yesterday morning, when he observed him following Francis Newbauer, near the corner of Attorney and morning, when he observed him following Francis Newbauer, near the corner of Attorney and Stanton streets. Connor, who was riding, jumped down, and seizing the dog threw him into his cart, after which he started to drive away. Newbauer followed in pursuit, and, grabbing the brute from the cart, took refuge in a neighboring porter house. In a moment Connor was up with him, whereupon a scramble ensued for the possession of the dog, during which blows were exchanged between the contestants. Directly they were both ejected from the place, and the fight renewed on the sidewalk. Newbouer received a blow in the left eye from Conner's fist, which was not considered serious, although the optic was badly discolored. Newbouer was subsequently found disabled in the street, and, being physically prostrated was removed to Believue Hospital, where he sank gradually and died on Saturday. A post mortem examination was subsequently made by Wooster Beach, M. D., assisted by the hospital surgeons, when evidences of pneumonia and meningitis were discovered; but the medical ganliemen did not feel fully satisfied that the violence deceased may have received had hastened death. Connor has been arrested by officer Bennett, of the Eleventh precinct, and held to swait the results of an inquisition to be held by Coroner Keenan. Newbauer was thirty-six years of age, a native of Germany, and lived at 183 Bianton street.

DETROIT BOAT CLUS ELECTION.—Last evening the annual election of officers of the Detroit Boat Club was held at the rooms of the club, and the following elected for the ensuing year:—President, Edwin Butterfield; Vice President, Theodore G. Lyster; Secretary and Treasurer, E. D. C. Clark; Coxewain, John M. Hinchmau; First Assistant Coxewain, C. B. Hull; Second Assistant Coxewain, C. B.

WASHINGTON

Prospects of an Early Adournment.

The House Ku Klux Bill to be Passed at Once in the Senate.

Garrett Davis Visits President Grant.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1871.

Adjournment Prespects.

The House will take up the Senate amendments to the Desciency bill to-morrow. This is the only business now before the House, and it will be disposed of in a few days. A proposition to adjourn Friday will probably be introduced to morrow in the House and passed. The general impression is that both houses will agree to this, and that a final adjournment will be had on that day. The only business now to be considered is the Ku Kiux and the Definition of the considered is the Ku Kiux and the Definition of the considered is the Ku Kiux and the Definition of the considered is the Ku Kiux and the Definition of the considered is the Ku Kiux and the Definition of the considered is the Ku Kiux and the Definition of the considered in the ciency pills.

The House Ku Klax Bill will be reported to-morrow from the Senate Judi-ciary Committee in about the same shape it passed the House, with the understanding that amendments of the republican majority to pass the bill just as it left the House. There is no disposition on the part of the republicans to debate it. Whatever discus-sion there is will probably be confined entirely to

Another Piecemeal Amnesty.

Representative Hale, of Maine, will introduce in the House to-morrow and press to a passage the fol-

A bill for the removal of legal and political dis-abilities imposed by the third section of the four-teenth article of amendment to the constitution of the United States.

the United States.

SECTION I. Be it enacted, &c., two-thirds of each House concurring therein, That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendment to the constitution of the United States on persons therein mentioned because of their having engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or giving aid or comfort to the armies thereof, be and the same are hereby removed, provided that this act shall not apply to or in any way affect or remove the disability. of any person included in other of the following classes, viz:—First, memi-section. hereby removed, provided that this act shall not apply to or hany way alreot or remove the disability, of any person included in either of the following classes, viz.—First, members of the Congress of the United States who withdrew therefrom and aided the rebellion; second, officers of the army or navy of the United States who, being about the age of tweaty-one years, left said army or navy and aided the rebellion; third, members of the State conventions which adopted the pretended ordinances of secession, who voted for the adoption of such ordinances.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That before any person shall be entitled to the beneat of this act he shall, within the district where he resides, before a clerk of some court of the United States, or a United States commissioner, take and successions. States commissioner, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and to bear true faith and allegiance to the same, which oath or affirmation shall be forwarded by said onicer to the Secretary of State of the United States, who shall cause a list of all persons complying with the provisions of this act to be laid before Congress at the opening of each session thereor, and the officer before whom such oath or affirmation is made, shall give to the person taking it a certificate of the fact, under such forms and regulations as the secretary of State may prescribe.

A large number of letters have been received at the Executive Mansion congratulating the Presi-dent on his complete vandication by the report of the St. Domingo Commissioners. Prominent gen-tlemen have called upon him to express their feelings to the same effect. Many distant correspondents enclose newspaper articles containing favorable comments on his message in connection with expressions of their gratification and that of his other friends.

Garrett and Grant.
Among those who had an interview with the President on Saturday was Garrett Davis, and it is said that this is the first time the Senator from Kentucky has called upon President Grant, although he ac mitted that he had been an admirer of his picture for many months.

Proposed Screunde to Summer and Butler. nents to serenade Senator Sumner and General Butler after the passage of the Ku Klux bill, in compliment to their efforts in that behalf. It is the opinion of some of the Senators that the bill will pass their branch of Congress on Wednesday next.

The Deficiency Bill.

The special House committee appointed to consider the Senate amendments to the Deficiency Apprepriation bill have agreed to make no recation in regard to the amendment for the rele national bank notes, but will report it back for the action of the House, accompanied by a strong letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of legislation on the subject.

General Schenk's Salary. The Senate yesterday after coming out of executive session passed the bill authorizing the payment of the salary to General Schenck as Minister to Eng-land during the time he is engaged here as a mem-ber of the High Commission, but stipulating that he shall draw no other salary. The House has yet to

act upon it. Changes in the Inspector General's Depart-

ment.
Colonel E. Schriver, Inspector General, is relieved from duty in the War Department and as Inspector of the Military Academy, to take effect on the 15th inst. After that date the usual reports and returns of the Military Academy will be returned direct to

the Secretary of War.

Personal.

Secretary Boutwell will return here on Monday, and Secretary Belknap is also expected here on that day from Cincinnati, where he has been attending the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee.

on the St. Domingo question is to be translated into German for circulation among the Germans of

the West, The New Loan. Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will probably leave for Europe early next month to make arrangements for advertising the new loan in London, Frankfort, Hamburg and Am-

Receipts from Internal Revenue. It is estimated that the receipts from internal revenue sources for the present fiscal year will foot up \$145,000,000. During this fiscal year part of the id law was in effect to August 1, part to October 1,

and special taxes to May 1. It is estimated that for the fiscal year ending June 80, 1871, the receipts under the present law will reach about \$126,500,000.

Weekly furrency Statement. The receipts of fractional currency for the week

nding to-day amount to \$628,000. Shipments to Assistant Treasurers, banks, &c .:-Snipments to Assistant Treasurers, banks, &c.:—
Notes. \$3,442,619
Fractional currency. 542,153
The Treasurer holds in trust as security
for national bank circulation. 855,152,450
And for public deposits. 15,833,500
National bank currency outstanding. 313,625,631
National gold bank notes in circulation. 307,500
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week. 770,000
Internal revenue receipts to-day. 348,064
For the fiscal year to date. 114,503,077
Treasury Department Decisions.
Asynopsis of the more important decisions ren-

duty when they are imported fresh, for daily consumption in that condition.

Mustari seed cannot be properly classified under the provision of the twenty-first section of the act of July 14, 1870, as hemp seed and other oil seed of like character, at a duty of one-half cent per pound, but should be classified under the special provision therefor, in the Fourth section of the act of July 14, 1862, at a duty of 35 cents per pound.

Chinese shoes, composed of cotton, wood, leather and silk, of which alk is the component part of chief value, should be classified as "wearing apparel," at a duty of 35 per centum advalorem, under the twenty-second section of the act of July 14, 1862.

The importation of which, together with assorted spiritious liquors, or of an assortment of spiritious liquors of the act of July 14, 1870, provided the package contain not less than one dozen bottles of Iquor.

Colored fashion plates, enclosed in Rustrated magazines, but separaty from the magazines, are entitled to tree entry under the act of July 14, 1870.

bottles of iquor.

Colored fashion plates, enclosed in Rustrated magazines, but a paraty from the magazines, are entitled to tree entry under the act of July 14, 1870; the magazines being hable to 25 per centum ad valorem under section thirteen of the act of June 30, 1864, as illustrated papers.

"Clippings from yellow Butch metal, copper chief value," are subject to duty at the rate of 45 per centum ad valorem, under the act of February 24, 1868.

Suphate of ammonia is not crude ammonia, as held by the importers, and is therefore liable to duty at the rate of 20 per centum ad valorem under the fifth section of the act of July 14, 1862.

Cannel coal was properly classified under the provisions of section tures, of the act of June 30, 1844, as bitummous coal, subject to a duty of \$1 25 per ton. Imported shoe pinchers, composed of case-hardened fron, are liable to duty at the rate of 5 per cent ad valorem, as "a manufacture of from not otherwise provided for."

Live stock imported for breeding purposes, intended either for the importer's own use or for sale, are en isled to free entry under the act of July 14, 1876.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury has decided that vessels entering and clearing along the coast of Maine are not entitled to a reduction of fees allowed by recent acts of Congress, as in the case of vessels

The Lightship at Para. Brazil. intelligence has been received here that by order of the Brazilian government the lightship placed at the entrance to the harbor of the city of Para has been withdrawn temporarily since the 15th of March for the purpose of being repaired.

COFFEE AND TEA.

The Coffee Trade of Great Britain and of the United States—Consumption of Ten and Cof-fee in the Two Countries.

The official statements of the coffee imported into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1870, are as follows, both the weight and value in the country whence imported being given:

1,442,305 1,269,478 947,015 388,507 243,946 137,978 Total...... 235,256,574 \$24,234,879

Our total imports of coffee amount to 117,000 ns, of which a little over 91,000 come from Brazil. Of the total imports of coffee 78 per cent is received from Brazil, 4% per cent from Bolland and the Dutch East Indies, 11/2 per cent from Central Americs and 1 per cent from the island of Hayti. Our coffee trade with Cuba and Porto Rico is the smallest of the above enumerated count.les. During the same fiscal year, ending June 30, the

During the same fiscal year, ending June 30, the coffee re-exported from the United States amounted to only 4,083,000 pounds, valued at \$410,836, showing that almost all the coffee imported into this country is entered for consumption.

The statistics of the coffee trade of the United Kingdom (England, Ireland and Scotland) exhibit very afferent results. During the year ending December 31, 1869, the total amount of coffee imported amounted to 173,416,322 pounds, of which but 23,108,932 pounds were entered for consumption, the rest being intended for re-exportation.

The convenience in the England is received from the following countries:—
Countries where Imported. Pounds.

continues whence imported.	Pounas.
Ceylon	118,160,852
brazil	22,267,958
entral America	
hilippine Islands	4,190,590
British West Indies	
sland of Hayti	
fauritius	
Ill other countries	. 7,439,738
	The Books
Total	.173,416,332

COPPEE TRADE OF BRAZIL.

Europe.

A very striking difference is shown by the statistics of the United States and Great Britain, as to the

hobits of the people in respect to the use of tea and coffee. This is shown by comparing the relative amounts of tea and coffee entered for consumption in the two countries:

COPPEE ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION

In Great Britain (England, Ireland and Scotland). 29,108,932
In the United States 221,173,574

The Parkers of Consumption.
In Great Britain 111,857,459
In the United States. 42,540,471

The relative values of the tea and coffee consumed in the two countries is as follows:—
VALUE OF COFFEE ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION In Great Britain. \$4,006,893
In United States. 23,824,043

VALUE OF TEA ENTERED INTO CONSUMPTION In Great Britain. \$40,125,623
IN United States. 12,489,217

Thus it appears that we are a nation of coffee drinkers, whereas the British are tea drinkers.

The did States as in Great Britain, and nearly three times as much coffee consumed in the United States as in Great Britain, and nearly three times as much coffee consumed in Great Britain as in the United States.

The duty on coffee in the United States is three cents per pound and in Great Britain six cents (three pence) per pound. Brazil lays an export duty on coffee of thirteen per cent ad valorem. In Great Britain (England, Ireland and

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

Jersey City Charter Election. Governor Randolph informed Mayor O'Neill, of Jersey City, on Saturiay, that he will not sign the Jersey City, on Saturlay, that he will not sign the supplement to the Jersey City charter. The charter election will therefore take place to-morrow. Both political parties nominates caudidates for Aldermen and Frechelders Saturday evening, the intervening time being so brief that no primaries could be held. There seems to be very little interest manifested in the result of the election, the democrats being utterly semoralized by the passage of the new city charter and the Redistricting bill. The Police Commissioners have appointed judges and cierks of election in the Aldermanic districts, according to the new charter. The fact that the twelve Aldermen who will compose the new Board possess little power under the new order of things will explain the public indifference regarding the result of the election.

The Hobeken Elections.

A complete political muddle exists at present among the clans in Hoboken. The republicans, at their meeting on Saturday night, ratified the nomination of several of the democratic candidates. The democrats at Odd Fellows' Hall enthusiastically ratified their ticket at whose head is Hazen Kimball, who is gaining strength every hour. Mr. Murphy is safe for Water Registrar, and Rowald for City Clerk. Mr. John Reid is on the inside track for Councilman from the Fourth ward. Mr. Besson was talked of for the Mayoralty, but he declined, leaving Kimball's success a certainty.

NEWARK'S LAST EXCITEMENT.

NEWARK'S LAST EXCITEMENT.

In the case of the young English girl, Maria Ctark, who, as alleged, was betrayed in Newark by a man named Wright, affairs are little changed beyond those described in yesterday's Herald. She was visited yesterday by Coroner Chase, who found her condition rather more favorable than otherwise. She made another statement, which, however, the Coroner, with his characteristic discrimination, prefers keeping seoret for the present, though he admitted it was materially different from her former statement. During the Coroner's visit the man Wright was confronted with Miss Clark. He was saked if he knew fier, when he replied, "Yes, I believe I have seen her once or twice." "Ah, yes," said Maria, "you have seen me, and it was you who brought me to this, and now you would treat me so coolly." As regards the alleged complicity of Dr. Cutier he Coroner has taken no new steps. The doctor has not been arrested, and Mr. Chase does not know himself how to move in the smatter. The friends of the doctor are confident that the allegations against him with be proven groundless.

THE

Plotting for the Succession.

SPEAKER BLAINE'S LITTLE GAME

He Takes a Lesson from the Great Smiler.

History of Fenton's Antietam Letter and How It Slaughter d Him.

"I don't think it fair," said a prominent republican member of the present Congress to a friend the other day, "for Blaine to keep the House chairmanother day, "for Blaine to keep the House chairmanships to trade upon during the summer. The rules
of the House require the Speaker to appoint the
complitues at the commencement of each Congress.
The business interests of the country demand immediate action. I don't think it right for Blaine to
postpone the business in order to have the chairmanships to trade upon this summer."
This is the feeling, the privately approach feeling

This is the feeting, the privately expressed feeling of nearly all the members of the Forty-second Con-gress; but no one cares to express it openly, for fear, as has already been stated, that Mr. Blaine may remember to forget to give them desirable places on committees. All are opposed to Biaine's course, but no considerable number dare to lead off in an effort to get a resolution through directing the by the appointment of the committees. ONLY ONCE BEFORE.

This plan of keeping the House chairmanships to trade upon during the summer previous to a Presi-dential nomination and election has never been tried but once before. Indeed, with three excep tions, the practice, since the foundation of the government, has been to select the committees at the mmencement of the first session of each Congress, immediately after the election of Speaker, Clerk and

The organization of the Senate is complete, committees all appointed as the law directs, and there is no good reason why the Speaker should violate the rules and law of Congress by keeping the House longer in its present disorganized condition. INTERESTING PIECE OF HISTORY.

On the 4th of March, 1867, Mr. Colfax was elected Speaker of the House of the Fortieth Congress, but he did not appoint the committees until the December following. This was the first instance where Speaker kept the chairmanships suspended all the summer previous to a Presidential election. What trades were made upon them will appear hereafter. Some time after Mr. Colfax had appointed the

committees the Secretary of the "Industrial High Tariff League" issued a confidential circular to the members of the League's Executive Committee, in which he claimed, or rather boasted, of having largely influenced the selection of the House committees of the Fortieth Congress.

The hocus pocus that had been at work was

and chairmen of the most important committees. An officer of the "Industrial League," a new memthe first instance on record. Other members of that clique were placed on all the important committees; be candidates for either President or Vice President were placed low down on the most obscure com-The clique thus accommodated worked, with all

its affiliated interests, like beavers previous to and during the Chicago Convention to make Mr. Colfax President, if possible, or, at least, Vice President. The most prominent man of the ring was known to declare that "he was in favor of Colfax and Grant, in the order named"—Colfax for President and Grant for Vice President—but he supposed "that the Convention would give General Grant the first indeed every man of them worked for Colfax

with a will, and the committees were accordingly arranged just about as the monopolists wanted. High tarif, railway subsidy and national bank managers held high carnival, and as a matter of course Mr. Colfax was nominated—not to the posi-tion desired, but to the best that could be got at

In fact, the object in appointing committees seemed to be three fold. First, jobbing in general; second, to kill of Presidential appliants in Congress,

and third, to nominate Mr. Colfax.

The clique went even further. Its managers declared war also upon all republican candidates outside of Congress. They

SLAUGHTERED GOVERNOR FENTON
with the famous, or, rather, infamous, Covode-Antietam letter, a very pathetic adair, charging the unsuspecting Governor with terrible disloyalty to radical republicanism. It was published over the signature or John Covode in the leading radical organ of Boston, and was intended exclusively to influence the ultra radical element of that city and vicinity.

influence the ultra radical element of that city and vicinity.

The inside history of that remarkable letter and the circumstances of its production have never been male public.

Shortly after the close of the rebellion the Maryland Legislature incorporated the Antietam Cemetery Association and presented it with a suitable tract of land. By the act of incorporation any State could become a member of the association and part proprietor of the inad by merely assenting to the terms and paying its proportion of the expense of fitting up the grounds. Provision was made for giving a decent Christian burial to all who fell in battle in that vicinity.

No provision was made for rendering Special honors to the dead of either side. The States joining the association simply provided a decent Christian burial for all, and left to private individuals and associations formed for the purpose the duty of paying special honors, decorating the graves, &c. In compliance with this arrangement the New York Legislature promptly appropriated \$10,000 as that State's share of the expenses.

In his letter transmitting the appropriation to the Annetam Association Governor Fenton took occasion to approve the provision of the charter that required the dead of both sides to have a decent Christian burial, in the fo.lowing words;—

When we recall the generosity and moderation that marked the conduct of the people; the government and the army durin; the war, and the magnanish; the preside a list cone; when we remember that our countrymen are now engaged in the work of reconstructing the Union on the basis on the work of reconstructing the Union on the basis of the Routhern States a prosperity infinitely greater than that which always and rebellion conspired to destroy, it is imposible to believe that they would desire to make hydious distinctions against the moundering remains of the Confederate dead, or that they would disapprove of them being or unitarious of the bravery with which they died. They were Americans, misgaleda, indeed, and misl

PRESIDENCY. Trade upon" during the coming summer. His patronage is far greater than the President's, taken at together. No man on the Continent has so much

power.

It requires a majority of the Senate to make a chairman or member of a single Senate committee. In the House, on the other hand, the power to make forty-seven chairmen and three hundred committee members is lodged with one man—the

peaker.
Is it any wonder that this official should use his

enormous power to advance his own interests and smooth his way towards the Presidential chair?

The principal candidates on the Senate side of the Capitol are Messrs. Collax, Ecomond, Fenton, Sherman, Sumner, Logan, Trumbull and Wilson. On the House side, Messrs. Blaine, Baaks, Bingham, Butler (Ben, not Roderick R.). Bingham, Dawes and others.

and others.

Just at the present time Mr. Biaine's chances are decidedly the best. Fresident Grant is already virtually distanced. He has made too many blunders, and, besides, has no newspaper support to speak of. A prominent litinois republican said the other day that there was not a single independent or republican newspaper is litinois that supported the administration of President Grant: that, in fact, he had no newspaper support whatever in that State, except such as was afforded by a few half-starved sheets owned by federal office-holderspostmasters or collectors of internal revenue.

If Mr. Blaine manages his patronage rightly he has a fair show for getting the next republican nomination. As to the election—that is quite another matter.

THE COAL RIOTS.

More Reported Outrage: by the Miners-Midnight Alarm Among the Militiamen at foranon-Two Men Killed by Accident-An Investigation to be Made Into the Burning of the Old Noyang Breaker and Other Outrages.

More Outrages at Tamaqua and Ashland. WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 9, 1871. Two houses were burned by the miners at Tamaqua last night. A coal breaker, two blacks shops and a stable with sixteen mules were burned by miners at Ashland.

Midulght Alarm Among the Troops-Two Men Killed by Accidental Discharge o Their Guns-Investigation to be Made into the Various Outrages. WILKESBARRE, April 9, 1971.

A melancholy event occurred in Scranto last night, and new lease has been grante to the excitement. The greatest quiet had prevailed all over the city during the evening, and up to midnight no one would have thought that any disturbance had ever trans-pired. Confidence had been fully restored to the people, and the most of them felt that they had been more scared than hurt by

THE "MINERS' REVOLUTION." The soldiers had been properly cared for and enmped in favorable positions for operations, sh their services be needed, a circumstance not considered at all probable. Actuated by a spirit of mischief, more likely, some dare devil fellows rushed through the camp of the Hazleton Zonives and occasioned the greatest consternation. The muskets had been stacked in military style, and as the alarmed men made a rush for their arms, under the impression that an attack was contempated, some of the pieces were
ACCIDENTALLY DISCHARGED,

instantly killing private William Carr, and fatally wounding Licutenant Winner, of the Zouaves. The alarm was instantly spread ever the city, and it taken place. This morning the wildest excitement prevailed, and the most preposterous rumors were set affoat in regard to the lamentable affair. That it was the result of accident from confusion incident to sudden excitement among men unused to firearms has been fully established; but it had its effect upon the alarmed citizens, and will be greatly ex-aggerated by sensational reporters at home and abroad for effect. The proper peace officer of the county, Sheriff Rhoades, was telegraphed to, but no requisition has been made for his appearance.

THE EXCITEMENT
is dying out as facts become better understood.
Major General Osborne is here and does not believe that there will be any need of troops, beyond the confidence which their presence will give to people who have taken counsel of their fears for several days past. The miners here are orderly and unex cited. They feel deep regret that any of their members should have given occasion for the great tumult, and declare their intention to maintain order at all hazards and under all provocations. There have

been no demonst rations made upon MOYER'S WORKS, at Pleasant Valley, and those near this city, and none were contemplated. The works are producing about afteen hundred tons of coal dally. The men are members of the Miners' Union, receiving basis arrests will be made of parties concerned in the

burning of the old No yang Breaker.

will be made by the miners at large. To show how uncalled for the apprehensions have been, it might be mentioned that had the miners been bent upon be mentioned that had the miners been bent upon riot tney could have accomplished incalculable damage to property before the solidiery arrived. Had they been determined to injure private property the troops could not have withstood them five minutes. The companies from this piace returned last evening. The greatly exaggerated reports in some of the New York papers yesterday have caused much marriment. They were designed for sensation and to create a false impression in relation to the true condition of airlairs. Two companies leave for Scranton to-night, it may not be out of place to say that these extraordinary movements are designed to quiet weak nerved people more than to meet any immediate exigency. Major General Osborne returns to Scranton to-night. The headquarters of the Minth division of State milita will be removed to that city, and to-morrow the troops will be increased by another full regiment.

Refuse the Offer of the Operators-More Incendiary Outrages.

Porrayhles, Pa., April 9, 1871.
Branch No. 1 Workingmen's Benevolent Associa tion of Schuylkill county held a meeting at St Clair, the home of John Siney, on Saturday night, In consequence of the short notice (the call In consequence of the short notice (the can was issued on Friday evening) only a few persons attended. Resolutions were adopted declining the proposition of Mr. Govern, landing Governor Geary for his action, and declaring that there had been no interference with any man who desired to go to work in the impes. Many persons who seem to be acquainted with the condition of affairs for the past few days say that threats of violence were made by members of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association against any one who should resume work, and these assert that the intended effect of the resolutions is to prevent the introduction of troops into the disturbed districts to give protection to the thousands of half-famished miners who are ready to go to work on almost any basis. The breaker of Messrs, Jenkins & Terry, at Locust Run, was destroyed by fire last night. The fire was the work of an incendiary. About the same hour the stable of H. A. Moody & Co., at Hunter Breaker, containing sixteen mules, and the blacksmith and carpenter shops of Messrs. Agard, Moodie & Co., at Conner's Patch, together with their entire contents, were destroyed by fire. All these fires were the work of incendary precaution in this county for the sifety of their property. The loss by these fires is very heavy, although the exact amount cannot be given.

THE CREAMER RECEPTION.

The reception tendered to the young Demos The reception tendered to the young Demosthenes, Senator T. J. Creamer, will, as everybody knows, take place this evening at the Academy of Music. The decorations and all other preliminaries have been settled, and everything bids fair to make this one of the grandest nafairs of the kind that has ever taken place in this city. There will, of course, be a jam, but arrangements have been made so that everybody will be satisfied. Previous to the reception proper a set of resolutions, "Bradyed" in exquisite style and handsomety framed, will be presented to Senator Creamer by County Clerk Loew, who is at the head of the Reception Committee.

THE HEALTH OF BISHOP CLARK.

POUGHEERPSIR, N. Y., April 9, 1871. Bishop Clark, of the Methodist Episcopal Conference now in session at Peekskill, is still very low in health, and his physicians to-night give no en-

conragement. His family is with him, at the idence of S. D. Horton.

At the Conference Missionary Anniversary afternoon Dr. Vernon, missionary to None, man eloquent address. Dr. Ferras preached thas eving, and elders were ordained. Since Sishop Classification was announced a general feeling of sading pervades the entire Conference.